Claims

What is claimed is:

- A dressing tool suitable for conditioning a fixed abrasive CMP pad, comprising:
 a substrate having a working surface with a plurality of small projections thereon.
 - 2. The dressing tool of claim 1, wherein the projections have a height that is equal to or less than the height of poles contained on a fixed abrasive CMP pad to be conditioned.

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- 3. The dressing tool of claim 1, wherein the projections each have a height of equal to or less than about 30 micrometers, and are spaced apart from one another for a distance of equal to or less than about 150 micrometers.
- 15 4. The dressing tool of claim 1, wherein the projections each have a height that extends to within plus or minus 5 micrometers of a fixed horizontal plain that is substantially parallel to the substrate.
 - 5. The dressing tool of claim 1, wherein the projections have a substantially uniform height, and are substantially uniformly spaced apart from one another.
 - 6. The dressing tool of claim 1, wherein the projections each have a pyramid shape.

- 7. The dressing tool of claim 1, wherein the substrate and projections comprise a ceramic material.
- 8. The dressing tool of claim 7, wherein the ceramic material is a member selected

 5 from the group consisting of: aluminum oxide, silicon oxide, zirconium oxide, silicon

 carbide, silicon nitride, boron nitride, and mixtures thereof.
 - 9. The dressing tool of claim 8, wherein the ceramic material is either a silicon carbide, or a cemented tungsten carbide.
 - 10. The dressing tool of claim 1, wherein the substrate and projections comprise a metallic material.
 - 11. The dressing tool of claim 10, wherein the metallic material includes at least one member selected from the group consisting of: chromium, steel, stainless steel, tantalum, titanium, tungsten, zirconium, and alloys thereof.
 - 12. The dressing tool of claim 11, wherein the metallic material is stainless steel.
- 13. The dressing tool of either claim 7 or 10, further comprising a layer of a carbonaceous material formed over the working surface.

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- 14. The dressing tool of claim 13, wherein the carbonaceous material is made substantially of a member selected from the group consisting essentially of: diamond, polycrystalline diamond, diamond-like carbon, and mixtures thereof.
- 5 15. The dressing tool of claim 14, wherein the carbonaceous material is polycrystalline diamond.
 - 16. The dressing tool of claim 14, wherein the carbonaceous material is diamond-like carbon.
 - 17. The dressing tool of claim 13, wherein the layer of carbonaceous material has a thickness of from about 0.1 micrometer to about 10 micrometers.
 - 18. The dressing tool of claim 13, wherein the carbonaceous layer has a working surface that inversely corresponds to the interface surface of an ephemeral mold.
 - A dressing tool suitable for conditioning a fixed abrasive CMP pad, comprising:
 a substrate having a working surface;
 - a plurality of uniformly spaced apart small projections of uniform height formed on the working surface; and
 - a carbonaceous layer formed over the working surface and plurality of projections.
 - 20. The dressing tool of claim 19, wherein the substrate and plurality of small

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- 21. The dressing tool of claim 19, wherein the substrate and plurality of small projections are made substantially of a metallic material.
- 22. The dressing tool of claim 19, wherein the plurality of small projections each have a height of less than about 30 micrometers, and are spaced apart from one another for a distance of less than about 150 micrometers.
- 10 23. A dressing tool suitable for conditioning a fixed abrasive CMP pad, comprising: a substrate; and

a carbonaceous layer coupled to the substrate, said carbonaceous layer having a working surface with plurality of small projections which inversely correspond to the configuration of an interface surface of an ephemeral mold, upon which the carbonaceous layer was formed.

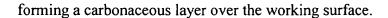
- 24. The dressing tool of claim 23, wherein the projections have a uniform height of less than about 30 micrometers, and are uniformly spaced apart from one another for a distance of less than about 150 micrometers.
- 25. The dressing tool of claim 23, wherein the substrate is made substantially of a metallic material.

- 26. The dressing tool of claim 23, wherein the substrate is made substantially of a ceramic material.
- 27. A method of making a dressing tool that is suitable for conditioning a fixed
 5 abrasive CMP pad, comprising the steps of:
 providing a substrate having a working surface; and
 forming a plurality of small projections on the working surface.
- 28. The method of claim 27, wherein the projections have a height of less than about 30 micrometers, and are spaced apart from one another for a distance of less than about 150 micrometers.
 - 29. The method of claim 27, wherein the projections are substantially uniform in height, and substantially uniformly spaced apart.
 - 30. The method of claim 27, wherein the substrate is made substantially of a metallic material.
- 31. The method of claim 27, wherein the substrate is made substantially of a ceramic material.
 - 32. The method of claim 27, further comprising the step of:

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- 33. The method of claim 32, wherein the carbonaceous layer is a member selected from the group consisting of: diamond, polycrystalline diamond, diamond-like carbon, and mixtures thereof.
- 34. The method of claim 32, wherein the carbonaceous layer is made substantially of either diamond or polycrystalline diamond, and is formed using a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) technique.

35. The method of claim 32, wherein the carbonaceous layer is made substantially of diamond like carbon, and is formed using a physical vapor deposition (PVD) technique.

- 36. The method of claim 32, wherein the diamond-like carbon is amorphous diamond.
- 37. A method of making a dressing tool that is suitable for conditioning a fixed abrasive CMP pad, comprising the steps of:

providing a mold having an interface surface with a plurality of small concavities inversely matching a plurality of small projections intended for a working surface of the tool;

growing a carbonaceous layer on the interface surface using a deposition technique; coupling the carbonaceous layer to a substrate; and removing the mold to expose the working surface.

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- 38. The method of claim 37, wherein the substrate is made substantially of a metallic material.
- 5 39. The method of claim 37, wherein the substrate is made substantially of a ceramic material.
 - 40. The method of claim 37, wherein the carbonaceous layer is a member selected from the group consisting of: diamond, polycrystalline diamond, diamond-like carbon, and mixtures thereof.
 - 41. The method of claim 40, wherein the carbonaceous layer is made substantially of either diamond or polycrystalline diamond, and is formed using a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) technique.
 - 42. The method of claim 40, wherein the carbonaceous layer is made substantially of diamond like carbon, and is formed using a physical vapor deposition (PVD) technique.
 - 43. The method of claim 40, wherein the diamond-like carbon is amorphous diamond.
 - 44. The method of claim 37, wherein the projections have a height of less than about 30 micrometers, and are spaced apart from one another for a distance of less than about 150 micrometers.

- 45. The method of claim 44, wherein the projections are uniform in height, and uniformly spaced apart.
- 5 46. A method of conditioning a fixed abrasive CMP pad comprising the steps of: providing a dressing tool having a substrate with a working surface having a plurality of small projections; and

applying the working surface against a polishing surface of the fixed abrasive CMP pad during rotation of the CMP pad.

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- 47. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of rotating the dressing tool during application thereof to the fixed abrasive CMP pad.
- 48. The method of claim 47, wherein the projections have a height that is equal to or less than a height of poles contained on the fixed abrasive CMP.
 - 49. The method of claim 47, wherein the projections each have a height of less than about 30 micrometers, and are spaced apart from one another for a distance of less than about 150 micrometers.

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50. The method of claim 47, wherein the projections have a uniform height, and are uniformly spaced apart from one another.

- 51. The method of claim 46, wherein the CMP pad dresser further comprises a carbonaceous layer formed over the working surface.
- 52. The method of claim 46, wherein the substrate and plurality of small projections
 are made substantially of a ceramic material.
 - 53. The method of claim 46, wherein the substrate and plurality of small projections are made substantially of a metallic material.